[C] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area [2]

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	654.5	653.7	622.1
Manufacturing	32.0	32.4	33.7
Durable Goods*	17.2	17.4	18.2
Stone, clay and glass products	1.7	1.6	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.1	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.5	8.8
Nondurable goods*	14.8	15.0	15.5
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.5	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	622.5	621.3	588.4
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.4
Construction	54.2	54.4	49.5
Transportation and public utilities	20.1	20.3	18.4
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.9	12.0	10.2
Trucking and warehousing	9.5	9.5	8.1
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	8.0	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	173.8	174.4	167.9
Wholesale trade	33.0	33.0	31.7
Retail trade*	140.8	141.4	136.2
General merchandise stores	17.8	18.3	17.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	36.0	35.7	34.6
Banking	7.5	7.5	7.3
Services*	184.3	182.0	172.3
Private educational services	5.3	5.8	5.6
Miscellaneous services	19.7	19.2	18.5
Total government	153.5	154.0	145.3
Total federal government	77.3	75.8	74.5
Total state and local government	76.2	78.2	70.8
Total state government	13.6	15.9	14.0
Total local government	62.6	62.3	56.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[E] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland [2]

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.7	81.9	80.6
Manufacturing	17.2	17.5	18.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	14.3	15.0
Nonmanufacturing	63.5	64.4	62.4
Construction	6.7	6.9	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.3
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.8	18.9	18.1
General Merchandise stores	1.9	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.6	15.6	15.7
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health services	6.2	6.3	6.6
Social services	1.6	1.7	1.5
Total government	13.8	14.4	12.9
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.2	12.8	11.3
State government	4.1	4.4	3.4
Local government	8.1	8.4	7.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[F] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State [2]

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.4	120.6	117.6
Manufacturing	23.6	23.8	24.1
Food and kindred products*	10.1	9.8	9.1
Meat products	5.1	5.1	4.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.3	2.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.3	1.5	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	9.4	9.6	9.7
Nonmanufacturing	95.8	96.8	93.5
Construction	7.0	7.2	7.5
Transportation and public utilities*	5.9	6.2	6.3
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	33.9	33.8	32.8
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.8	4.8	4.5
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	23.5	22.9	22.4
Health services	7.4	7.3	7.5
Total government	20.7	21.9	20.0
Total federal government	6.4	6.4	6.0
Total state and local government	14.3	15.5	14.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

[D] Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	442.1	438.'	442.3
Manufacturing	52.5	53.8	52.5
Durable Goods*	17.9	18.3	18.0
Stone, clay and glass products	2.4	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.7	4.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.4	4.4	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.2	1.7
Nondurable goods*	34.6	35.5	34.5
Food and kindred products*	9.7	9.7	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	4.7	5.2	4.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.7	2.8	2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.9	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.1	6.2	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	389.6	384.7	389.8
Construction	17.8	17.7	18.6
Transportation and public utilities	32.2	32.7	33.7
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.1	11.5	11.6
Trucking and warehousing	5.8	5.7	5.6
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.1	18.2	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	91.6	92.3	91.2
Wholesale trade	28.9	29.3	28.5
Retail trade	62.7	63.0	62.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.2	42.9	41.0
Banking	12.5	12.3	11.7
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.5	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.5	10.5	9.9
Services and mining*	117.7	117.2	118.8
Health services	36.3	36.3	38.7
Educational services	13.0	13.7	13.6
Social services	6.3	6.4	5.8
Miscellaneous services*	5.6	5.5	5.0
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.4
Total government	87.1	81.9	86.5
Total federal government	15.4	15.1	14.9
Total state and local government	71.7	66.8	71.6
Total state government	29.3	29.1	29.8
Total local government	42.4	37.7	41.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

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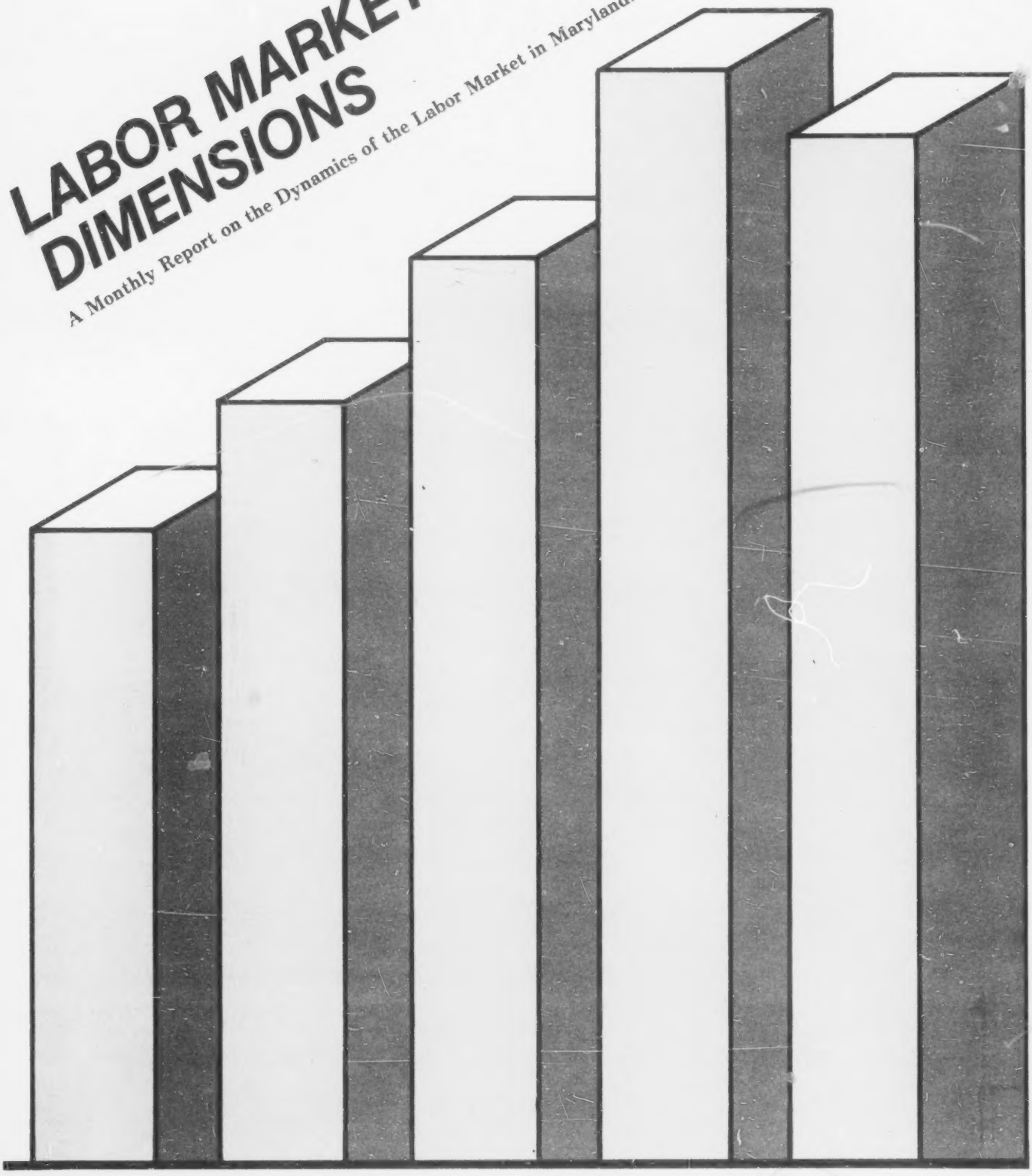
AUGUST, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's unemployment rate continued downward

Maryland's unemployment continued to decrease, falling from 4.4 percent in July to 4.3 percent in August. This is the lowest unemployment rate since May, 1974 and the lowest rate for an August since 1973. Unemployment has been steadily declining from a high this year of 6.1 percent in January, deterred only by a minor increase of 0.1 in June. Another slight decrease in unemployment is expected during September. In this third year of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, the unemployment rate's decrease of 1.8 percentage points between January and August exceeded last year's decrease during that period of 1.5 percentage points. The rate fell by 0.7 from last August's rate of 5.0 percent.

Maryland has the second lowest unemployment rate in the nation

In July only Massachusetts had an unemployment rate lower than Maryland's and it was only slightly lower at 4.3 percent than Maryland's rate of 4.4 percent. West Virginia remains as the state with the highest unemployment, suffering from a rate of 13.4 percent. Nationally, unemployment is consistently above Maryland's experience, the gap amounting to 2.6 percentage points in August. The U. S. rate did drop significantly from 7.4 percent in July to 6.9 percent in August. However, its change over the year was less than the monthly change, showing a relatively small decrease from last August's rate of 7.3 percent.

Summer workers and students left the labor market

With summer jobs coming to an end and with students and other summer workers leaving the labor market, Maryland's civilian labor force decreased by an estimated 15,122 persons between July and August. This is the first month since April that the labor force has decreased. The labor force had reached an all-time record of 2,305,622 persons during July. July's employment also registered a record level of an estimated 2,203,243 persons.

In August employment subsided by 10,169 persons, while unemployment declined by a lesser 4,953. At 99,426 persons in August, the number of unemployed persons is at the lowest level since May, 1976 and is substantially below the peak unemployment of 199,951 reached in January, 1982. During last August the labor force decreased by a greater extent than this year, with larger drops in both employment and unemployment. The labor force expanded by an estimated 32,937 persons between August of 1984 and 1985, as increases in employment of 48,852 greatly outnumbered decreases in unemployment of 15,915.

Unemployment decreased between this July and August in all categories, in initial and continued claims filed for unemployment insurance and in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Claims represented 33 percent of the total August unemployment. The volume of employment was dragged down as summer jobs with local governments came to an end and as school personnel were laid off in the interval between summer school and the fall semester. Other seasonal layoffs were experienced in eating and drinking places, membership organizations, and federal government; while strike activity hit nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. Hiring was noted in construction, electric and electronic equipment manufacturing, and business services.

County unemployment ranged from 2.5 to 10.1 percent

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment rates declined between July and August in 18 counties while increasing in six. The only substantial rise in unemployment was recorded in Cecil County. Temporary layoffs in Delaware's automobile plants caused the county's rate to jump from 4.9 to 7.0 percent. Notable declines in unemployment included Washington County's drop from 7.4 to 6.2 percent, Kent County's from 6.4 to 5.4 percent, and Somerset County's from 11.8 to 10.1 percent. August unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 percent registered in Charles, Frederick, and Montgomery up to 10.1 percent in Somerset. Unemployment still exceeds 10 percent only in Somerset.

Western Maryland is the area of the state with the highest unemployment. Its rate did fall considerably from 7.8 percent in July to 6.8 percent in August. Rates were lowest at 2.8 percent in the Washington, D.C. suburbs, where the rate was reduced slightly from July's 2.9 percent. In the

Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the rate was down to 5.0 percent from July's 5.3 percent. Baltimore City's rate decreased from 6.8 to 6.4 percent. In July, 194 out of 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. In the Balance of State unemployment actually increased slightly between July and August from 5.7 to 5.8 percent, mainly because of Cecil County's influence.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment decreased with seasonal layoffs in local government

After steadily adding 89,100 jobs between January and July, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment subsided by 13,500 jobs during August. There were sizable layoffs in education between the summer and fall sessions, and summer jobs with local governments started to end. Between January and July of 1984, a greater 94,400 jobs were added. In August, a lesser 8,200 jobs were lost than for the same month this year. After hitting an all-time record of 1,905,800 jobs in July, employment declined in August but still registered a record level for that month of the year. Since last August, jobs increased by 79,800.

Manufacturing employment showed little change between March and June. A decrease of 2,000 jobs was recorded during July and an increase of 1,200 during August. The electric and electronic equipment industry added 700 jobs during August, with more business in communication equipment along with more business and recalls from unpaid vacations in electronic components and accessories. Recalls from unpaid vacations bolstered employment in rubber and plastic products by 400. More business in meat products and seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables expanded food processing by 400 jobs.

Three hundred jobs each were added in transportation equipment and apparel/textiles, along with 200 each in furniture/fixtures and textile mill products. Strike activity reduced employment by 700 in nonelectrical machinery over the month. There had been another instance of strike activity in June.

Weak business conditions in blast furnace and basic steel products dropped primary metals by 400 jobs during August. Since January, 2,600 jobs were lost in primary metals. During August, 1984, manufacturing registered a small gain of 100 jobs. The notable trends consisted of 400 layoffs in electric and electronic equipment, outnumbered by gains of 700 in food processing and 500 in apparel and textiles.

Manufacturing jobs at lower level than a year ago

For the 10th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs were fewer than their numbers a year ago. The August total of 213,600 was lower than in August, 1984 by 5,100 jobs. Since last August, 7 of the 17 reported industry categories gained in employment, 7 diminished, and 3 stayed the same. The only significant growth industry was transportation equipment, up by 2,600 jobs. The major declining industries were primary metals down by 4,600 jobs, nonelectrical machinery down by 2,100, and apparel/textiles down by 1,700.

Nonmanufacturing employment up over a year ago

Nonmanufacturing industries have been setting the trends in total employment. Jobs fell by 14,700 during August, after increasing by 91,600 between January and July. For the 29th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment was up over its level a year ago, rising by 84,900 jobs over last August's level. Services employment was up over the year by 30,800 jobs, trade by 23,900, construction by 19,200, finance/insurance/real estate by 7,100, federal government by 4,100, transportation by 2,600, and local government by 900. Down over the year was communications by 1,100 jobs and state government by 1,000.

Local government dropped by 13,900 jobs between this July and August. Local boards of education and community colleges laid off 5,300 workers in the interval between the summer and fall semesters. City and county governments began laying off summer workers, reducing their employment by 8,600. Last August, layoffs were much less extreme totaling 4,800, which included 2,700 in education and 2,100 in noneducation. Since this May, employment in local education fell by 15,700 jobs, less severe than the layoffs of 19,000 during last summer. Between May and July, the hiring of summer workers had swelled city and county governments by 11,000 jobs, more than the hiring of 9,100 during that two-month period in 1984. State government employment receded by only a net of 200 jobs between this July and August, as layoffs of 700 in public colleges and universities outnumbered hiring of 500 at other state agencies.

Trade employment was reduced by 1,300 during August. Most layoffs were concentrated in wholesale trade and at eating and drinking places, with others in building materials/garden supplies and automobile dealerships. Last

August, trade lost a greater 1,800 jobs. Before this August, trade had been steadily expanding, adding 27,400 jobs between February and July as compared with a greater 28,700 jobs during that period in 1984.

Federal government employment contracted by 600 jobs during this August, similar to the monthly layoffs a year ago. Between this April and July, summer hiring had contributed to a 7,800 growth in employment. The transportation industry slipped by 300 jobs during this August, with strike activity in trucking.

Construction and services hit record levels of employment

The most notable hiring during August in nonmanufacturing was the gain of 1,300 jobs in construction. Although the hiring was scattered, it exceeded the increase of only 200 jobs during last August. Since this February, construction had expanded without interruption. It added 25,300 jobs, more than the gain of 23,200 during that period in 1984. The August, 1985 total of 140,300 construction jobs does represent an all-time record.

Services also hit an all-time record level in August, as it increased slightly by 500 jobs over the month to a total of 479,000. During August, sizable hiring in business services along with more limited hiring in social services barely outnumbered extensive seasonal layoffs by membership organizations. Last August, services registered a small net decrease of 600 jobs, with seasonal layoffs by membership organizations outnumbering hiring in private education. Services has increased without stop since this January, adding 31,100 jobs and exceeding the growth of 27,800 during that period in 1984.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 10,600 jobs between July and August representing 78.5 percent of the decrease statewide. The only sizable trend was the loss of 11,700 jobs in local government, with 4,000 of those workers being laid off in education. State government increased slightly by 500 jobs, as primary metals manufacturing slipped by 500. Since last August, employment in the Baltimore area has increased by 11,500 jobs, accounting for 14.4 percent of growth statewide. The area's total of 987,500 jobs for August comprised 52.2 percent of employment statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $2.14 between July and August to $399.50. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.3 hours to 40.6, although average hourly earnings slipped by 2 cents to $9.84. Average workweeks lengthened by at least one hour only in food processing, paper and allied products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. These industries were influenced by more overtime, vacations, and longer scheduled workweeks. Workweeks were reduced in lumber/wood products and instruments. Hourly earnings rose by at least 5 cents during August in six industry groups while falling in another six groups. Wage rate increases and more business added 55 cents to hourly earnings in furniture and fixtures. Strike activity, lower incentive pay, less overtime, and hiring of lower paid workers reduced earnings in nonelectrical machinery by 62 cents. Average workweeks ranged during August from 34.8 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.6 in transportation equipment. Average hourly earnings ranged from $6.23 in apparel and textiles up to $14.02 in primary metals. Since last August, average workweeks in manufacturing have fallen by 0.2 hours, while average weekly earnings have risen by $15.57 or 4.1 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings rose by $5.95 between July and August to $427.23. Average weekly hours increased by 0.5 hours to 41.6, while average hourly earnings also increased by 2 cents to $10.27. Earnings and workweeks tend to be higher in the Baltimore area's manufacturing companies than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims were down 28.5 percent from July's total because fewer workers filed claims from the industries of nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel. Continued claims decreased 14.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 16.3 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 12.3 percent. The average weekly check rose 4.8 percent to $132.57.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees decreased 3.5 percent and continued claims were down 4.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers were up 16.1 percent and continued claims decreased 5.0 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 31.0 percent, continued claims decreased 3.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 6.8 percent, and the amount of payments went down 5.1 percent. The average weekly check went up 1.9 percent to $133.68.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.2 percent between July and August to 323.5. Prices had been inflated by 3.4 percent since last August. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.35. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 301.8 for August, were up by 0.1 percent over the month and 1.7 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home declined over the month by 1.5 percent to an index of 295.6.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, for the 3rd quarter of 1984, 4th quarter of 1984, and Annual Averages.

Affirmative Action Data with 1984 estimates for the State of Maryland, Baltimore Metropolian Area, and counties.

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
AUGUST, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	August	July **	August	July **	August	July **	August	July **	August '84
MARYLAND	2,290,500	2,305,622	2,193,074	2,203,243	97,426	102,379	4.3	4.4	5.0
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,101,247	1,114,359	1,045,807	1,055,697	55,440	58,662	5.0	5.3	6.0
BALTIMORE CITY	389,807	395,545	365,040	368,492	24,767	27,053	6.4	6.8	7.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,778	188,899	179,909	181,610	6,869	7,289	3.7	3.9	4.7
BALTIMORE	327,252	330,567	310,874	313,814	16,378	16,753	5.0	5.1	6.0
CARROLL	49,336	49,899	47,557	48,007	1,779	1,892	3.6	3.8	3.9
HARFORD	73,463	74,047	70,152	70,815	3,311	3,232	4.5	4.4	5.9
HOWARD	61,563	62,254	59,767	60,332	1,796	1,922	2.9	3.1	3.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,048	13,147	12,508	12,626	540	521	4.1	4.0	5.4
D.C. AREA	924,820	926,432	899,138	899,866	25,682	26,566	2.8	2.9	3.3
CALVERT	22,531	22,671	21,803	21,821	728	850	3.2	3.7	4.4
CHARLES	47,871	48,014	46,653	46,690	1,218	1,324	2.5	2.8	3.1
FREDERICK	73,809	74,284	71,989	72,048	1,820	2,236	2.5	3.0	3.1
MONTGOMERY	366,024	366,142	356,883	357,172	9,141	8,970	2.5	2.4	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	414,585	415,322	401,809	402,135	12,776	13,187	3.1	3.2	3.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,139	98,697	91,483	91,040	6,656	7,657	6.8	7.8	8.6
ALLEGANY	32,451	32,612	30,156	30,037	2,295	2,575	7.1	7.9	8.9
GARRETT	12,057	12,039	11,037	10,932	1,020	1,107	8.5	9.2	10.1
WASHINGTON	53,631	54,046	50,290	50,071	3,341	3,975	6.2	7.4	8.1
BALANCE OF STATE	166,293	166,134	156,645	156,639	9,648	9,495	5.8	5.7	5.9
CAROLINE	8,432	8,490	7,816	7,883	616	607	7.3	7.1	8.0
CECIL	33,375	33,188	31,053	31,557	2,322	1,631	7.0	4.9	6.9
DORCHESTER	15,311	14,824	13,952	13,470	1,359	1,354	8.9	9.1	7.2
KENT	8,293	8,279	7,845	7,749	448	530	5.4	6.4	5.4
ST. MARY'S	21,694	21,550	20,826	20,617	868	933	4.0	4.3	4.7
SOMERSET	8,287	8,440	7,454	7,448	833	992	10.1	11.8	12.3
TALBOT	17,674	18,004	17,055	17,418	619	586	3.5	3.3	3.0
WICOMICO	31,121	31,378	29,313	29,312	1,808	2,066	5.8	6.6	6.0
WORCESTER	22,106	21,981	21,331	21,185	775	796	3.5	3.6	3.7
UNITED STATES [2]	116,679,000	117,536,000	108,628,000	108,854,000	8,051,000	8,682,000	6.9	7.4	7.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1892.3	1905.8	1812.5	987.5	998.1	976.0
Manufacturing	213.6	212.4	218.7	136.9	136.1	141.6
Durable Goods	112.2	112.4	115.8	76.7	76.8	80.4
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.5	1.7	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	2.9	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.3
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.5	7.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Primary metal industries	14.7	15.1	19.3	13.2	13.7	17.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.9	12.4	14.9	11.9	12.4	14.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.6	5.7	5.7	5.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.2	1.3	1.3
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	16.7	17.4	18.8	10.2	10.3	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.8	38.1	38.4	26.9	26.7	26.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.5
Communication equipment	27.1	26.9	25.7	20.4	20.2	19.2
Transportation equipment	14.2	13.9	11.6	9.8	9.5	7.5
Ship and boat building and repair	1.8	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	101.4	100.0	102.9	60.2	59.3	61.2
Food and kindred products	28.5	28.1	27.9	14.3	14.0	14.7
Meat products	7.0	6.8	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	4.2	3.9	4.1	*	*	*
Beverages	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.7	2.6	2.9
Textile mill products	1.1	0.9	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.7	11.4	13.4	7.2	6.9	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.0	1.8	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.1	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	9.8	7.7	7.7	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.0	26.2	14.2	14.3	14.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.3	10.4	10.0	5.6	5.7	5.4
Chemical and allied products	12.5	12.6	12.4	9.9	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.3	8.9	9.5	5.3	5.0	5.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.8	5.7	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.5
Other nondurable goods	2.1	2.0	2.5	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Nonmanufacturing	1678.7	1693.4	1593.8	850.6	862.0	834.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	140.3	139.0	121.1	57.3	56.9	54.0
Heavy construction contractors	14.5	14.2	14.6	7.9	7.8	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	90.8	91.2	90.7	56.1	56.4	58.3
Railroad transportation	6.5	6.5	7.7	4.7	4.8	5.5
Transportation, except railroads	45.7	46.0	43.1	24.6	24.8	24.9
Trucking and warehousing	27.2	27.8	25.6	12.8	13.2	12.5
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.6	38.7	39.9	26.8	26.8	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.4	24.4	25.5	16.9	16.9	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.3	14.4	9.9	9.9	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	476.9	478.2	453.0	240.1	240.2	233.1
Wholesale trade	106.2	105.6	100.6	60.2	60.0	58.5
Retail trade	370.7	372.6	352.4	179.9	180.2	174.6
General merchandise stores	42.4	42.5	41.4	19.7	19.5	19.3
Department stores	36.5	36.5	35.5	16.7	16.5	16.4
Nonstore retailers	5.8	6.0	7.1	4.8	5.0	5.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	113.0	113.1	105.9	66.4	66.3	63.4
Banking	25.9	25.8	24.4	15.7	15.6	14.6
Credit agencies, except banks	19.9	19.8	16.3	9.5	9.5	9.5
Insurance carriers	21.1	21.1	20.3	16.4	16.3	15.2
Services	479.0	478.5	448.2	236.1	236.4	232.1
Health services	123.2	123.1	119.5	69.3	69.2	69.7
Private hospitals	64.9	64.9	63.8	38.8	38.8	39.7
Private educational services	24.3	24.3	24.6	17.8	17.8	18.1
Elementary and secondary school	9.1	9.1	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	13.2	13.2	12.8	*	*	*
Social services	22.9	22.5	21.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.9	39.8	37.0	17.9	17.7	16.3
Engineering and architectural services	25.2	25.1	22.8	8.8	8.6	7.6
Total government	377.1	391.8	373.1	194.4	205.6	193.3
Total federal government	138.9	139.5	134.8	56.5	56.5	54.9
U.S. Department of Defense	49.4	49.7	47.2	20.1	20.2	19.7
U.S. Postal Service	15.0	15.0	13.8	7.8	7.8	7.3
Other federal government	74.5	74.8	73.8	28.6	28.5	27.9
Total state and local government	238.2	252.3	238.3	137.9	149.1	138.4
Total state government	79.5	79.7	80.5	59.4	58.9	58.8
Public universities and colleges	21.5	22.2	23.3	9.6	9.5	9.7
Non-education	58.0	57.5	57.2	49.8	49.4	49.1
Total local government	158.7	172.6	157.8	78.5	90.2	79.6
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	90.3	95.6	84.8	41.3	45.3	38.0
Non-education	68.4	77.0	73.0	37.2	44.9	41.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]
Maryland
AUGUST, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
MANUFACTURING	$399.50	$397.36	$383.93	40.6	40.3	40.8	$9.84	$9.86	$9.41
DURABLE GOODS	464.52	463.83	431.99	42.0	41.9	41.9	11.06	11.07	10.31
Lumber and wood products	266.81	286.50	268.02	36.6	39.3	38.9	7.29	7.29	6.89
Furniture and fixtures	326.56	299.30	270.38	41.6	41.0	39.3	7.85	7.30	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	421.12	431.87	416.70	44.8	45.7	45.0	9.40	9.45	9.26
Primary metal industries	602.86	591.22	538.65	43.0	42.2	39.9	14.02	14.01	13.50
Fabricated metal products	390.15	386.46	405.92	42.5	41.6	43.0	9.18	9.29	9.44
Machinery except electrical	478.71	496.36	454.27	40.5	39.9	43.1	11.82	12.44	10.54
Electric and electronic equipment	386.63	387.87	373.09	40.4	40.7	42.3	9.57	9.53	8.82
Transportation equipment	616.06	597.15	525.66	45.6	45.0	43.3	13.51	13.27	12.14
Instruments and related products	330.42	339.47	326.19	38.6	40.9	39.3	8.56	8.30	8.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	304.63	308.05	264.41	41.0	39.8	38.6	7.43	7.74	6.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.37	333.68	336.26	39.3	38.8	39.7	8.61	8.60	8.47
Food and kindred products	301.48	296.35	313.59	38.9	37.8	41.1	7.75	7.84	7.63
Apparel and other textile products	216.80	227.41	215.68	34.8	35.7	35.3	6.23	6.37	6.11
Paper and allied products	351.12	338.08	347.77	41.8	40.2	41.9	8.40	8.41	8.03
Printing and publishing	400.14	388.41	393.03	38.0	37.6	39.5	10.53	10.33	9.95
Chemical and allied products	450.70	448.38	472.94	42.2	42.5	44.2	10.68	10.55	10.70
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	343.65	335.32	319.55	43.5	43.1	41.5	7.90	7.78	7.70

Covers an estimated 142,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS